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BRAZIL.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 3, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended November 30, 1895:

There were 8 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 9; 18 from yellow fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 36 from smallpox, a decrease of 13; 1 from beriberi, a decrease of 2; 8 from enteric fever, an increase of 6; 51 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9; and none from the other causes in the previous weeks. From all causes there were 323 deaths, a decrease of 41.

Yellow fever.—This disease appears to be stationary, and is not yet considered epidemic, though there are more cases than usual at this time of the year.

Smallpox.—This disease is declining slowly, and I believe it will not be long before it becomes nearly extinct. Telegrams from the line of the railway, on the 26th, and since that day, state that cases are appearing in the neighborhood of kilometer 73. Fevers of a malicious character are reported at Araraquara in S. Paulo, and medical aid has been sent there.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: November 26, barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; November 27, steamship *Liebnitz*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; November 28, barkentine *Arthur C. Wade*, American, for Barbados, West Indies; November 30, steamship *Endeavour*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CUBA.

Report on the condition of health in Santiago during 1895.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, December 28, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following general report for the year about to expire:

Since the breaking out of the war (February 24) the mortality for this city has been very high, and never during twenty-four years' practice of medicine in this city have I observed so many cases of contagious diseases as we have had during the year. The cause of this is obvious—in the first place, war, with all its accompanying horrors; the agglomeration of the poor population of the surrounding country in a city too small to contain them; and lastly, the arrival of over 100,000 unacclimated men badly clothed and nourished, and suffering from the fatigue and exposure consequent upon a tropical campaign.

The mortality for Santiago de Cuba in normal times is about 2 per 1,000 monthly; from the month of March up to date it has gradually increased until it reached as high as 12 and 15 per 1,000 inhabitants monthly. The total number of deaths from all causes, as shown by the cemetery records up to December 27, reached the enormous figure of 6,203. Yellow fever, which broke out soon after the arrival of the new troops, has caused in all a total of 667 deaths. I do not believe, how-